

ԱՊՐԻԼ 24

ԱՊՐԻԼԵԱՆ ԵՂԵՌԻ ՀԵՏՔԵՐՈՎ

ԱՆԿԻՒՐԻՈՅ, ԿԵՍԱՐԻՈՅ ԵՒ ԻՉՍԻԹԻ ՀԱՅՈՑ ԳԱՂԹԸ
ՎԵՐԱՊՐՈՂԻ ՅՈՒԺԵՐՈՒՄ

ԴՐԱՅ. ԶԱՀԻԽՆ Ա. ՔՃՆՅ.

ՄՐՁՈՒՄԱՆԵԱՆ

Հնդհանրապէս եւ սակայն միայն առժամեայ կերպով երկրորդական գլծի վրայ մնացած են այս երեք շրջաններու՝ Անկիւրիոյ, Կեսարիոյ, եւ իզմիթի հայկական գաղթն ու կոտորածը Մեծ եղեռնի տարիներուն հետեւեալ պատճառներով:

ԱՆԿԻՒՐԻՈՅ նահանգը 1915 թուականէն առաջ հայութեան թիւը 95,000 կը հաշուէր որոնք առ հասարակ թրքախօս մնացին բացի կեսարիոյ շրջանի գիւղերէն, ինչպէս էվէրէկն ու թոմարզան, որոնք ունեցան իրենց ուրոյն բարբառը, դպրոցներն ու հայկական մշակոյթի հաստատութիւնները: Գլխաւորաբար թրքախօս ըլլալով Անկիւրիոյ հայութիւնը, որոնց հոգեւոր առաջնորդն էր այնթապցի Արմաշական բարեգէն եպիսկոպոս կիւլէսէրեան, երբեք չմանակցեցաւ քաղաքական ներքին շարժումներուն եւ չըրաւիրեց թուրք պէտութեան ուշադրութիւնն ու զայրոյթը: Անկիւրիոյ զինուորական բանակի առաջին հրամանատար Մագհար Պէյ, չէնտապնդեց տեղուոն հայերը, քանի որ անոնք նաեւ վաճառական գետական գետական գետական վրայ կարեւոր տարր մը կը կազմէին:

Բարեգէն եպիսկոպոս կիւլէսէրեան, արժէքաւոր հոգեւորական ու յետագային Աթոռակից կաթողիկոս կիլիկոյ, բարեքախտ եղաւ կանուխին առողջական պատճառներով, երիկամունքի գործողութեան մը ստիպման տակ, հրաժարելու իր առաջնորդական պաշտօնէն ու Ա Պատերազմէն անմիջապէս առաջ Ամերիկա ծեկնելու Տ.Տ. Գէորգ Ե Սուրէնեանց կաթողիկոսի փառութեամբ, եւ այդ կերպով ազատելու համատարած կոտորածէն: Թէեւ անպաշտօն եւ ապական կարեւոր դէր ունեցաւ Բարեգէն եպիսկոպոս Ամերիկայի նորակազմ թեմէն ներս տասնամեակ մը ամբողջ:

Այստեղ մանրապատում դէպք մը լիշողութեանս մէջ լուսաւոր տեղ մը կը գրաւէ: Բարեգէն եպիսկոպոս որ 1910 թուին եպիսկոպոս ձեռնադրուած էր Ս. էջմիածնի մէջ Մատթէոս Բ Ամենան չայրց կաթողիկոսէն որպէս Անկիւրիոյ Առաջնորդ, պատերազմէն քիչ առաջ էվէրէկ հովուական այցելութեան եկած է, ուր տեղացիք ինուներամ գիմաւորած են եպիսկոպոս Ս. Թորոս եկեղեցւոյ մուտքին: Հայրս, պատասնի եղիա, կը լիշէ թէ ինչպէս ձիու վրայ հեծած եպիսկոպոսը եկած է եկեղեցի, ձիէն վար իջնելով իր կօշիկի փոշիները թօթուած է դրան առջեւ, ու ապա մուտք գործած եկեղեցի եւ քարոզած: Բարոպին բնարանն իսկ իջնելով հայրս կը մոռանի ու մասնաւուած էր Մատթէոս Բ Ամենան չայրց կաթողիկոսէն որպէս Անկիւրիոյ Առաջնորդ, պատերազմէն քիչ առաջ էվէրէկ հովուական այցելութեան եկած է, ուր տեղացիք ինուներամ գիմաւորած են եպիսկոպոս Ս. 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ԱՊՐԻԼ 24

ԿԵԱՆՔԻ ՈՒ ՄԱՅՈՒԱՆ ԴՐԱՄԱՆ.

ՄԵԾ ԵՂԵՇՈՅ ՊԱՏԿԵՐՈՂ ԼՈՒՍԱՆԿԱՐԱՅԻՆ ՄԻ ՇԱՐՔԻ ՊԱՏՄՈՒԹԻՒՆ



Հայոց ցեղասպանութիւնը վաւերագրուած է հարիւրաւոր լուսանկարներով, որոնք յատակ պատկերացուած են տալիս մարդկային ողբերգութեան ու զրկանքների, նուաստացուածների ու կեանքի համար մաքառուածների մասին։ Դրանք միաժամանակ լուրջ փաստարկ են հանդիսանուած թուրքական ժխտողականութեան դէմ։

Այդ լուսանկարների շարքուած առանձնանուած են տարբեր տարիների հրատարակութիւններուած ներկայացուած այս չորս լուսանկարներուած այս չորս լուսանկարների վայրուած են 1915 թ. բռնագաղթի ենթարկուած հայ տարագրեանների հոգեվարքի վերջին դրուագները Միջազետքուած։ Լուսանկարների բնօրինակները պահպանուած են Վենետիկի Սր. Ղազար կղզու Միջիթարեան միաբանութեան պահուցուած եւ առաջին անգամ հրատարակուել են 1919թ. Փարիզի հաշտութեան կոնֆերանսին ներկայացնելու համար պատրաստուած "Chemin de la Croix. Quelque tableaux de dernier épisode du grand drame" վերնագրով գրքոյ-կուած։ Իսկ Վենետիկուած դրանք յայտնուել էին այն բանից յետոյ, երբ Հալէպուած դրանք առգրաւուել են թուրք ու պազմագերիներից անգլիացի մի սպազի կղզից եւ տարուել Եղիպատոս։ Այստեղից էլ դրանք յայտնուել են Միջիթարեան միաբանութիւնուած։ Առաջին լուսանկարուած պատկերուած են 6 հոգի, ովքուած կառը ձեռքին ծաղրուած է հայ սովեալներին։ Երեւուած է, որ ամենաշիւծուածը զիսաշորով աղջիկն է, ով պարզուած է ձեռքը դէպի հացը՝ պառկած վիճակուած։

Երկրորդ լուսանկարուած պատկերուած են 6 հոգի՝ ծացրացեղ հիւծուած եւ կիսամերկ վիճակուած։ Նոյն 6 հոգին պատկերուած են նաև երկրորդ եւ երրորդ լուսանկարներուած։ Տարիքով ամենաաւգները յետին պլանուած՝ պատի տակ նատած երկու կանացը են, որոնցից մէկը զիսաշորով է, միւսը՝ կիսամերկ։ Երեխաններից երկուսը զիսաշորով կնոջ կողքին են նստած, միւս երկուսը՝ կիսամերկ կնոջ առջեւուած։

Երկրորդ լուսանկարուած յայտնուած է ինչ-որ տղամարդ՝ հաւանաբար թուրք պաշտօնեայ, ով հացի կառը ձեռքին ծաղրուած է հայ սովեալներին։ Երեւուած է, որ ամենաշիւծուածը զիսաշորով աղջիկն է, ով պարզուած է ձեռքը դէպի հացը՝ պառկած վիճակուած։

Երրորդ լուսանկարուած պարապապատի տակ հանգրուանած հայ տարագրեալները կաթսայի մէջ ինչ-որ բան են եփուած։ Ակնյաց է, որ այս լուսանկարուած զիսաշորով աղջիկն անկարող է շարժուել եւ, ամենայն հաւանականութեամբ, կեանքի վեր-

ջին բռպէներն է ապրում։

Չորրորդ լուսանկարուած գլխաշորով աղջիկը պառկած է պատգարակին եւ հաւանաբար արդէն մահացած է։ Պատգարակը տանող երիտասարդ աղջիկներն ու պատանին այս լուսանկարների շարքուած առաջին անգամ են յայտնուած, եւ դատելով այն հանգամանքից, որ հագուստով են, կարելի ենթադրել, որ նրանք այստեղ

յայտնուած հայ տարագրեալների նոր խմբից են։ Պատգարակը տանող տղացի հետեւուած երեւուած է գեանին պառկած ֆեսով փոքրիկ տղան, ով, հաւանական է, նոյնպէս մահացած է։ Վերջին լուսանկարուած՝ լուսամուտի տակ նստած շապիկով տղան, թերեւս միակ կենդանի մնացածն է առաջին լուսանկարուած պատկերուած բռնագղուած հայերի խմբից։

ԱՊՐԻԼԻ ՀԵՏՔԵՐՈՎ ԽՕՍՔ ՆԵՐՍԱՆ ՈՒ ԿԱՐՕՏԻ ՆԵՐՍԵՍ Տ. ՄԵՍՐՈՊԵԱՆ

Ներեցէք ինձ իմ լաւ պապեր, Ներիր Կանի Գոնս գիւղի մեծ՝ Ուս Յովհաննես, Եւ այդ գիւղի Խաչուած Երեց՝ Տէր Մեսրոպ պապ։ Ներեցէք ինձ Յօրս անբախտ կորած քոյրեր՝ Վարդանան իմ Վարդուիի, Ու ոսկեծամ Սիրոն Եաղութ, Իմ մօրաքոյր անբախտ Մարօ, Որ գերուեցիք Ու մաշեցիք Զեր սեւ կեանքի օրերը սեւ, Կեանքը տիտուր ու անարեւ... Բայց ես գիտեմ, (հաստատ գիտեմ),

Դիմա չկաք, չէք ապրում դուք Այս աշխարհում, Բայց ապրում են ձեզնից ծնուած

Զաւակները կապուտաչեայ, Ոնց բեկորներ ցաք ու ցրիւ, Այստե՞ղ, այնտե՞ղ, Սստուած գիտէ, էլ ո՞ւր, որտե՞ղ, Կանո՞ւմ, Սուշո՞ւմ, Բիթլի՞ս, Պոլի՞ս... Բայց թէ գիտե՞ն, Գիտե՞ն արդեօք, Իրանում էլ

Իրենց տոհմից Կան բեկորներ, Ու կամ եւ ես, Որ կարօտով, սիրով տոչոր, Երազում եմ մի իրաշքով Գտնել մի օր Կորածներիս հոգեհատոր... Ա՞ն, թէ լիներ, Լիներ մի օր, Յասնեի Կան, Թափառէի փողոցներում, Թակէի ես դրներն բոլոր, Ու փնտոէի կորածներիս Կորած հասցեն, Տներն անյայտ, Որոնք բերեւս չունեն ոչինչ հայութիւնց, Յայութիւնից ոչ մի նշոյլ, Անծանօթ են հայ անունին, Ոչ զգիտեն ոչինչ, ոչինչ Իրենց ծագման, Իրենց ցեղի Եւ իմ մասին... Որ ապրում եմ Նրանց մի օր հանդիպելու Անմեռ յոյսով Ու մանկական երազանքով... Տարուած ահա այս խոհերով Սեղաւոր եմ ես զգում ինձ Որ չեմ գտել կորածներիս Ու մեր տոհմի հետքերն իսկ... Ներեցէք ինձ իմ լաւ, իմ լաւ,

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Turkey Again Links Armenia Ties With Karabakh Erdogan: 'Forget About' Armenian Border Opening

YEREVAN/ANKARA -- Minister Ali Babacan on Tuesday appeared to reaffirm Turkey's renewed linkage between improved relations with Armenia and a settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict that would satisfy Azerbaijan.

Visiting Prague for talks with European Union officials, Babacan again gave no indications that Armenia and Turkey are about to establish diplomatic relations and reopen their border which Ankara had closed in 1993 out of solidarity with its Turkic ally.

"As of now, we are at a quite advanced stage in this process," he told a news conference after the talks, commenting on recent months' flurry of Turkish-Armenian diplomatic contacts. "Also, in the South Caucasus there are other problems, like the situation that we now see in Abkhazia and South Ossetia or the Nagorno-Karabakh issue between Armenia and Azerbaijan."

"So on the one hand, Turkey is continuing these talks with Armenia. But on the other hand, Turkey is helping the processes to solve issues between other countries as well," said Babacan. He added that Turkish officials are in close contact with the U.S., Russian and French mediators spearheading the Karabakh peace process

and sees a "real possibility" for the signing of an Armenian-Azerbaijani peace agreement this year.

Over the weekend Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan reiterated that Turkey will not normalize relations with Armenia before the resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict again dismissing recent reports to the contrary.

"Forget about the opening of the border with Armenia before the settlement of the Karabakh problem," Haberturk.com quoted him as saying during an unofficial visit to Germany.

Erdogan made similar statements on three separate occasions earlier this month, pouring cold war on expectations of a breakthrough in Turkish-Armenian relations. Recent media reports, most of them citing Turkish government sources, said that the two neighboring states could sign an agreement on the gradual establishment of diplomatic relations and reopening of their border as early as this month.

The reports sparked an uproar in Azerbaijan. Its government and leading politicians have warned Ankara that an unconditional deal with Yerevan would constitute a betrayal of its closest Turkic ally locked in the bitter dispute with the Armenians.

Clinton Praises Turkey and Armenia for Talks

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton is praising what she describes as bold reconciliation efforts between Turkey and Armenia. She told US lawmakers that the United States was supporting the Turkish and Armenian talks.

Armenia and Turkey have said they are close to restoring full relations after years of disagreements. They also hope to reopen their shared border, closed in 1993.

Turkey wants its talks with Armenia to advance in parallel with negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan over disputed territory controlled by Armenia. Clinton said the United States has assured Azerbaijan that it will intensify efforts to resolve the dispute.

Turkey Recalls Ambassador From Canada Over Armenian Genocide Vigil

ANKARA/OTTAWA -- Turkey has recalled its ambassador to Canada for consultation, said a Turkish Foreign Ministry source on Wednesday, after Canada's prime minister spoke at a vigil to commemorate the 1915 killing of Armenians.

Premier Stephen Harper gave support on Tuesday to the fact that the 1915 killings by Ottoman Turks amounted to genocide, the source said.

"The ambassador has been called back as currently going through consultations over what to do. We don't know how long he will be here," the source said.

"He was called back due to the position of Prime Minister Harper who spoke at a commemorative vigil and whose speech recognized (the events of 1915) as genocide," said the Foreign Ministry source, speaking on condition of anonymity.



Canada Prime Minister Stephen Harper

The Congress of Canadian Armenians (CCA), with the support of over 20 major Armenian organizations from across Canada, hosted the event on April 21. It was held in the Parliament Building in Ottawa to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the recognition of the Armenian Genocide by the House of Commons. Read the coverage on page 2

SD Hunchakian Party Calls for Protest Rally and March on May 1st

YEREVAN -- The municipal authorities in Yerevan have allowed Social Democrat Hunchakian Party, a member of opposition Armenian National Congress (HAK) alliance, to rally supporters on May 1 but banned them from marching through the city center afterwards, it emerged on Monday.

The SDHP formally notified the Yerevan municipality about its next major demonstration in accordance with an Armenian law on public gatherings earlier this month.

A senior municipality official, Irina Grigorian, told RFE/RL that the opposition supporters will not be allowed to march after a planned rally outside the Matenadaran institute of ancient manuscripts. "The holding of a march would significantly disrupt the normal life of the city of Yerevan, cause traffic jams and render central streets impassable," she said.

Lyudmila Sargsian, chair person of SDHP, who filed the notification, rejected the ban as politically motivated and said the opposition alliance will defy it. "We staged marches even when our rallies were also banned,"

she said.

Virtually none of the demonstrations held by the opposition over the past year was sanctioned by the authorities. Nonetheless, security forces refrained from breaking up those protests. The most recent HAK protest held on March 1 followed the same pattern.

The rally is also expected to mark the start of the HAK's campaign for the May 31 municipal elections that will determine who will be Yerevan's next mayor. The HAK is the only opposition force contesting the polls. Its list of candidates is topped by Ter-Petrosian.

The planned opposition march will likely end on the city's Northern Avenue which was scene of daily gatherings of small groups of Ter-Petrosian supporters. The police ended the "political strolls" two weeks ago by seriously restricting access to the boulevard after 6 p.m. Scuffles between police officers and opposition protesters trying to enter Northern Avenue have since been reported on a virtually daily basis.

Governor Schwarzenegger Proclaims Armenian Genocide Remembrance Week

SACRAMENTO -- On April 16, 2009, the Armenian Council of America welcomed a proclamation from California's Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger declaring April 19-26, 2009, as "Days of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide."

In part, the proclamation reads "This week, we honor that commitment as we stand with our Armenian friends and neighbors here and across the world in remembering and acknowledging the genocide, the families it destroyed and the history it changed. We do not like to recall such sorrows, but we must, so that we can learn from history and renew our efforts to make sure nothing like this ever happens again."

Since being elected Governor of California, Arnold Schwarzenegger has issued a proclamation every year. "The Armenian American community appreciates Governor Schwarzenegger for his continuous leadership and commitment on the remembrance and recognition of the Armenian Genocide", said Peter Darakjian Armenian Council of America Board Member. In addition to an annual proclamation, Governor Schwarzenegger was the first in the nation to sign a bill four years ago that permanently recognized the "Days of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide".

As home to the largest Armenian community in the United States, the State of California has been at the forefront on the Armenian Genocide



California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger

issue. For over four decades, California has issued official gubernatorial and legislative proclamations. President Obama's home state of Hawaii this month recognized the Armenian Genocide, making it the 43 state that has taken an affirmative position on recognition.

The full text of the proclamation is below.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROCLAMATION

On the night of April 24, 1915, more than 200 leaders in the Armenian community, in the city known today as Istanbul, were arrested. Sent to prison, most were executed, beginning a horrible, systemic killing and forced relocation of the Armenian people that would last until 1923. During these years, the government of the Ottoman Empire claimed the lives of 1.5 million Armenians and forced 500,000 more

Continued on page 8

Congress of Canadian Armenians

Members of Parliament Honored at Event in Ottawa on Fifth Anniversary of Recognition of Armenian Genocide

OTTAWA -- On the fifth anniversary of the recognition of the Armenian Genocide by the House of Commons, the Congress of Canadian Armenians, with the support of 20 Armenian organizations from across Canada, organized a special event on April 21, 2009 in the Parliament Building in Ottawa to honor the Members of Parliament who voted in favor of Private Members' Bill M-380 which read: "That this house acknowledge the Armenian Genocide of 1915 and condemn this act as a crime against humanity."

Turkey recalled its Ambassador, Rafet Akgunay, for consultations to protest against the Congress of Canadian Armenians event, the presence of high ranking government and parliamentary officials at the event, and the continued use of the word "genocide" by Prime Minister Stephen Harper in his message on the occasion. There was extensive media coverage of the event and Turkey's reaction to it, by AFP Mondial, Associated Press, Canadian Press, Reuters, United Press, Jerusalem Post, Hurriyet Daily, CNN Turkey, CBC, CTV, Vancouver Sun, Toronto Star, La Presse and many others around the world. (The Globe & Mail article can be seen at: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/se-revele-t-s-t-o-r-y/RTGAM.20090422.wturkey22/BNSStory/politics/home.>)

Bill M-380 was introduced to the House of Commons and Moved by Madeleine Dalphond-Guiral (Bloc Quebecois), and was co-sponsored by Jason Kenney (Conservative), Sarkis Assadourian (Liberal) and Alexa McDonough (NDP). Framed certificates of appreciation and recognition were presented to each of them. Also honored were Shirley Maheu (posthumously) who Moved, and Senator Raymond Setlakwe who Seconded, a similar motion which was passed in the Senate of Canada on June 13, 2002.

A huge crowd of dignitaries, in-



Left to right: Pierre Akkelian (Vice-Chairman, Congress of Canadian Armenians), Michael Ignatieff, Madeleine Dalphond-Guiral, Sarkis Assadourian, Jason Kenney, Taro Alepian (Chairman, Congress of Canadian Armenians), Raymond Setlakwe, René Maheu (seated). Photo by Ara Hagopian

vited guests and the media were present at the event, including numerous Members of Parliament, Senators, Ambassadors of countries that have also recognized the Armenian Genocide, and leaders of the Canadian Armenian community from across Canada.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper supported the passing of the bill, and on April 19, 2006 he formally reaffirmed his and his party's recognition of the Armenian Genocide. In his message to those that attended the event, he said: "I am honoured to have this opportunity to extend my warmest greetings to all those attending the Congress of Canadian Armenians event to mark the 5th anniversary of the adoption of the resolution by the House of Commons to recognize the Armenian Genocide. Your recognition of the members of the House of Commons who supported this resolution is a truly gracious gesture. I would like to commend the Congress of Canadian Armenians for organizing this event and for your ongoing efforts to foster fellowship in the community."

Jason Kenney, Minister of Citi-

zenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism, said in his address: "The government of Canada has endorsed and accepted the recognition of the historical reality of the genocide through Prime Minister Stephen Harper's courageous statement three years ago. That continues to be the position of Canada. Thank you for being faithful to your roots, to your ancestors, to your ancient faith. Thank you for bringing and enriching Canada with the democratic values that your community embodies and respects so profoundly. Thank you for enriching our country in so many ways, and let us tonight celebrate and let us this week, as well, mourn and always, always, teach the future generations about the lessons of 1915 so that they are never repeated."

Michael Ignatieff, Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada and Leader of the Official Opposition, acknowledged the presence of his predecessor Stephane Dion, then said: "Today we join in the grief of the Armenian community, we recognize the sorrow that you still carry with you, and we come together as Canadians no matter our convictions or beliefs to say: 'never again'. This room is the refutation, once and for all, of Hitler's infamous remark, 'who remembers the Armenians?' Your presence, your survival, triumph, strength, the Republic of Armenia are a definitive refutation of the vicious nihilism of that now departed dictator. Five years ago our Parliament

The Congress of Canadian Armenians continues to build solid relationships with Canada's elected officials for the benefit of the community and of Armenian interests. It also seeks to co-operate and work with all other Armenian organizations in Canada that share the same goals.

Construction Slump Deepens Armenian Recession

A sharp decline in construction dragged Armenia deeper into recession last month and caused its first-quarter Gross Domestic Product to shrink by 6.1 percent, according to official statistics released on Monday.

The Armenian economy contracted by 3.7 percent year on year during the first two months of this year amid a deepening fallout from the global financial and economic crisis. The latest macroeconomic data from the National Statistical Service show that the decline accelerated in March primarily because of an almost 22 percent drop in the volume of construction work carried out in the country in the first quarter of the year. It was down by only 1.5 percent in January-February 2009.

Also contracting were all other sectors the economy except retail trade. In particular, industrial output fell by 9.5 percent, generating about 29 percent of first-quarter GDP worth 465.5 billion drams (\$1.4 billion). With construction and agricultural activities traditionally gaining momentum after winter, that proportion will decrease in the following

months.

Industry for the first time contributed less to the economy than construction in 2008. That fact reflected a construction boom that has been a major driving force behind Armenia's robust economic growth in recent years. The construction sector stopped growing and began contracting last fall.

The downturn is particularly visible in Yerevan where work at many of the dozens of construction sites has ground to a halt. The risk-averse Armenian banks are reportedly reluctant to make new loans to construction companies.

In an effort to boost the sector, the Armenian government approved on April 9 20 billion drams (\$54 million) in loan guarantees for local construction firms lacking funds to complete their projects. The authorities also hope to stimulate the local housing market with a new mortgage lending fund set up by the Armenian Central Bank this month. The Bank has contributed 5 billion drams to the fund and says external loans and funding will raise its authorized capital to 30 billion drams by the end of the year.

recognized the Great Calamity as a genocide. We commit ourselves to reconciliation, however difficult, and we commit ourselves to a life of peace in Canada." Mr. Ignatieff is an internationally recognized historian with a doctorate from Harvard University, and is well informed on the Armenian Genocide.

Anthony Barsamian, board member of the Armenian Assembly of America, said that following discussions with White House officials they are hopeful that President Barack Obama will make a statement on the Armenian Genocide on April 24.

Sarkis Assadourian was given a round of applause for having worked so hard as a Member of Parliament to ensure that the bill was passed.

Earlier in the day, a delegation from the Congress of Canadian Armenians had constructive meetings with Michael Ignatieff, Jack Layton, Leader of the New Democratic Party, and Harold Albrecht, the new Chairman of the Canada-Armenia Parliamentary Friendship Group.

The event was hosted by the Congress of Canadian Armenians and its participating organizations which include: AGBU Alex Manoogian School, Armenian Democratic Liberal Party, Armenian Rights Council, Holy Cross Church of Laval, Nor Seroult Cultural Association, S.D. Hunchakian Party, St. Gregory the Illuminator Church of Montreal, Society of Armenians from Istanbul, Tekeyan Cultural Association. It was held with the support of the Canadian Diocese of the Armenian Holy Apostolic Church, the Armenian Catholic Church of Canada, the First Armenian Evangelical Church, and the following organizations: AGBU Montreal Chapter, AGBU Toronto Chapter, Association of Armenians from Egypt, Canadian Armenian Network, Fondation Himnratram Canada, Holy Trinity Church of Toronto, St. Mesrop Church of Ottawa, St. Vartan Church of Vancouver.

The Congress of Canadian Armenians continues to build solid relationships with Canada's elected officials for the benefit of the community and of Armenian interests. It also seeks to co-operate and work with all other Armenian organizations in Canada that share the same goals.

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Will Obama Say “Genocide”

Another anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915 is approaching: the Armenian community is focused on the question: will the U.S. president Barack Obama announce the term “genocide” in his speech. This fact is attributed a fateful meaning. Why the political thought in Armenia and the Armenian nation are stuck on this, there seems to be no need to explain: the Armenians have long been used to evaluating the political world through the prism of its relationship to their national tragedy.

However, it is undeniable that the U.S. attitude to the issue of the Armenian Genocide of 1915 gained a broader geopolitical sense. Against the backdrop of the United States proposals made in Turkey during President Obama's visit on 6-7 April in that country, expected assessment of April 24, of the U.S. President, may, of course, make visible the U.S. assessment to Turkish first reactions to the proposals on the Armenian-Turkish relations.

Remind, that the U.S. President urged Turkey to focus on the expeditious establishment of normal relations with Armenia, leaving the solution of historical problems between the two peoples to dialogue with Armenia. All the west communities propose to Turkey not to make the conflict of Nagorno-Karabakh an obstacle for the normalization of its relations with Armenia.

However, as it can be seen, on these days, the Turkish leadership has begun to show sentimentalism and has focused its attention on a ballyhoo created by Azerbaijan around the idea of «Turkic brotherhood». The Turkish leaders stated that they could open the Armenian and Turkish border without a parallel solution to the Karabakh problem (at least - the withdrawal of Armenian troops from some areas around Nagorno Karabakh).

How much does this attitude of Turkey fit into the overall logic of the new global processes and, specifically, the logic of the Turkish and American relations in the understanding of U.S. President Barack Obama? And, how much Turkey is behaving adequately to the needs of the present times? Does this behavior of Turkey affect the attitude of the leadership of United States to the question of genocide?

With this question the Lragir.am correspondent turned to the expert of the Armenian Center for National and International Studies Manvel Sargsyan.

- The U.S. new global strategy is not yet completely understood by many countries. At the present time, we can say that a process of «adaptation» to the new political realities started. In particular, it is evident that the main problems arose from the relationship of Iran and Israel, as well as Turkey and Azerbaijan. It is Israel and Azerbaijan turned out to be the most disadvantaged ones in the new political approaches of the United States. This circumstance could not but influence the positions of other key players of the Greater Middle East. All countries

are evident to start to bring counter-claims. Let us call it – they began to stake.

It could be expected that Turkey will have to face the most difficult problems. Remind that on the agenda of Obama's meetings with the Turkish leadership, among others, there have been included questions of military-strategic partnership, perspectives for the normalization of the relations between Turkey and Armenia, solution to the Cyprus problem, joint struggle against the separatist Kurdistan Workers' Party, and Ankara's integration into the EU. Proposals for cooperation in such crucial areas for Turkey's political problems could not but push the questions of «ethno-political» character to the second ground. Only now, Turkey realizes the strategic meaning of its plan on the normalization of the Armenian and Turkish relations without the involvement of the Turkish-Azerbaijani relations from the «Turkic brotherhood» mythology.

It is not easy to note immediately the advantages of the new geopolitical division based on the strategic level of the Armenian and Turkish relations and on the concentration in the sphere of the Turkish integration into Europe. Turkey does not give up cherishing hopes of representing a key role in the easterly direction. However, now many people are in Turkey to notice that its desires do not fit into the general course of world events. The U.S. interests in Iran and Central Asia changed a little their attitude towards Turkey factor. The advantage in this area is given to other players - Russia and Iran.

The first results of Turkey's discernment became its joint protests with Azerbaijan. Joint attempts are made to change the course of the international processes in such a direction in which the Turkish and Azeri integration would have gained at least some sense in the new U.S. strategy. Difficulties are encountered due to the fact that Russia in this question can not be an ally - the U.S. proposals also benefit Russia. However, Turkey can be expected to try to do everything to change the attitude towards its problems. At least, Turkey is trying to reassure Azerbaijan.

To say that the world powers monitor the actions of Turkey with indifference would be wrong. The proposals made by the countries of the region are too fatal to give them up to satisfy the whims of the regional countries. Most likely, measures of the educational and “health” character will be taken up the last.

Such a mechanism is Turkey's recovery is the question on the Armenian Genocide of 1915. There can be no doubt that it will remain in the arsenal of U.S. policy in relation to Turkey. It is not important whether it will be announced by President of the United States in his preventive and educational speech on April 24. More important is that on that day the reaction of the world's leader on the current behavior of Turkey and its relevance to the proposals made to it will be seen. For Armenia, the second factor that important too.

U.S. Envoy Sees More Progress in Karabakh Talks



A top U.S. negotiator spoke of a “new phase” in the Nagorno-Karabakh peace process after he and fellow mediators from France and Russia held talks with Armenian leaders in Yerevan on Wednesday.

The three co-chairs of the OSCE's Minsk Group met President Serzh Sarksian and Foreign Minister at the start of a new round of regional shuttle diplomacy aimed at speeding up an Armenian-Azerbaijani framework agreement on Karabakh. They are due to proceed to Stepanakert and Baku later this week.

As always, official Armenian sources gave few details of the confidential talks. A short statement issued by the Armenian Foreign Ministry late Tuesday said only that they focused on ways of narrowing the conflicting parties' differences over the basic principles of a Karabakh settlement put forward by the mediators.

“Now I feel that we are moving to a new phase with a deeper, more detailed discussion of the remaining elements of the basic principles that need to be resolved,” the group's U.S. co-chair, Matthew Bryza, told RFE/RL after follow-up talks on Wednesday. “At the end of the day, what we have to have is a mutual agreement on a settlement based on the [OSCE's] three core Helsinki Final Act principles of territorial integrity, self-determination and non-use of force.”

“I hope that we can sustain this progress here and then in Baku and Artsakh/Nagorno-Karabakh in the next couple of days,” said Bryza. “There is quite a bit of momentum, and we need to capitalize on it while we can.” He confirmed that Sarksian and Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev plan to meet on May 7 the sidelines of a European Union summit in Prague.

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The Myth of Talaat Pasha's Black Book Documents

By Sarkis Y. Karayan, M. D.

During the last three weeks or so, most Armenian newspapers, both in Armenian and in English, published an article that appeared in New York Times, on March 9, 2009.

The article is written by Sabrina Tavernise, Istanbul Bureau Chief of the New York Times, entitled "Nearly a Million Genocide Victims Covered in a Cloak of Amnesia." It is an informative article about Murat Bardakci's publication of Talaat Pasha's Black Book documentation, a 77 pages handwritten booklet, titled "Talaat Pasa'nin Evrak-I Matrukesi" translated as "The Remaining Documents of Talaat Pasha".

According to the New York Times article "This is a new collection of previously unpublished documents from the archives of Talaat Pasha, was recently published by Murat Bardakci. It has become something of a surprise bestseller in Turkey, selling out three printings in the first two weeks after its release"

The article continues "...for Turkey, the number should have been a bombshell. According to a long hidden document that belonged to the interior minister of the Ottoman Empire, 972,000 Ottoman Armenians disappeared from Official Population records from 1915 through 1916."

Here I should make it clear that the word statement "disappeared" Armenians is a euphemism for Armenians massacred, thrown into the Black Sea north of Trabizond, died of starvation, or of gastro-intestinal or other infectious diseases in the Syrian-Iraqi Deserts.

"Talaat Pasa'nin Evrak-I Matrukesi" "The Remaining Documents of Talaat Pasha"

Murat Bardakci, is a Turkish author, who writes often in the Turkish daily Hurriyet and who compiled the book under discussion. Bardakci says that Talat Pasha's widow Hayriye, gave Talaat Pasha's archives to him before she died 1983. This part of the archives contains list of population figures of Armenians in Turkey in 1915, namely before the Genocide. According to the document, before 1915, 1,256,000 Armenians lived in the Ottoman Empire. Two years later, in 1917, this number plunged to 284,157. These figures apparently reveal that 972,000 Armenians disappeared during the main part of the Genocide by the Turks. This can not be new news to Turks in or outside Turkey. Bardakci may make a few dollars from the sale of this book, or some none Turkish historians writing sensational comments about it make scholastic pseudo-fame..

"Talaat Pasanin Hatiraları"(Talaat's Memoirs) Author: Enver Bolayir Published: 1946

It is important to note that Bardakci's recent publication was preceded by a book called "Talaat Pasanin Hatiraları" (Talaat's Memoirs) published in 1946, by the Turkish editor Enver Bolayir. The fact that Talaat's memoirs were published about 25 years

later raises serious questions about its authenticity and accuracy. Historians rightfully ask the question "Where were these memoirs between 1921-1946. How reliable are they? I have not come across a critical review of the book by a respected historian either in Turkish or a foreign language. We only know that the book was translated into German, and for security reasons was written in cipher.

Prof. Vahakn Dadrian has this to say about the Talaat's first book of memoirs. "Talaat Pasanin Hatiraları: "A fragment of the memoirs Talaat reportedly prepared while living in Berlin as a fugitive of justice, edited by others. Essentially, it is an effort of self-justification and shifting of blame to others for the disastrous war and the excesses committed in the course of it, including the Armenian massacres." (Vahakn N.Dadrian, The History of the Armenian Genocide: Ethnic Conflict from the Balkans to Anatolia to the Caucasus; Third Revised edition, p.444. Bergahn Books, Providence,Oxford, USA)

There are serious questions about the source and validity of Talaat's memoirs. A copy of the Bardakci's publication has not yet been available to me. Only the population figures for Armenians in Turkey in 1914 has been seen by me in newspapers. The population figures that I have seen are not new, but at least 80 years old. So there is nothing to hail or congratulate Bardakci for publication of these figures. If his book is new to the Turks, Turks who read it should be happy that they should not be fried any more in the ignorance of their national history.

Where did Talaat's Armenian population figures come from?

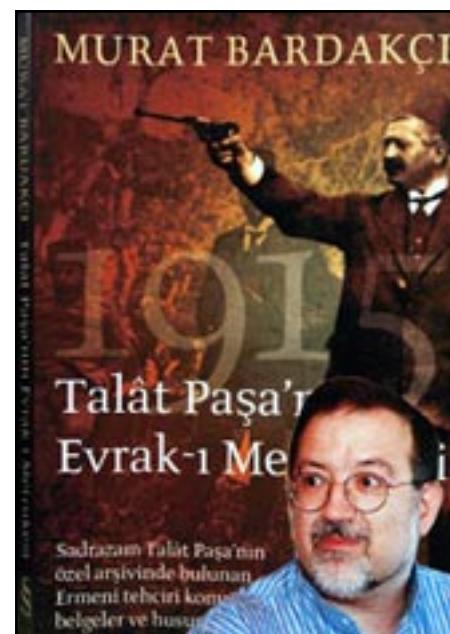
In this section I will describe how the population numbers of Armenians were derived and reported in Talaat's memoirs, mentioned above.

According to a Turkish official, Refet who was the Director of Civil Registration in Istanbul, the population figures for 1914 were based on the census of 1905, and thereafter they were brought up-to-date by the annual registers of births and deaths until 1914. (Data from a mimeographed copy of British Public Record Office, Foreign Office, 341/4229 of Great Britain, printed in 1919 in Istanbul on April 14, 1919 by Refet, Director of Civil Registration). Document is in French.

All subsequent Armenian population figures; including the so-called Talaat's figures and reported by various Turkish authors are based on Refet's figures, which as we just mentioned above, are only approximations based on the census of 1905.

In order to prove my above statement, please refer to the table below which presents the Armenian population figures given by different Turkish authors. Please see how close the figures are, even though they were reported by different authors.

Here is a brief profile of the authors who have reported Armenian population figures, which as I mentioned above, are derived from the same source: the official Ottoman gov-



ernment figures reported by Refet, in 1919.

1. Talaat's figures.Talaat was Minister of Interior and main architect of the genocide.
2. Refet was the Director of Civil Registration in Istanbul
3. Esat Uras also known as Ahmet

VİLAYET	Refat	Talaat	Uras	Gurun	Karpat
Adana	58,027	51,723	50,139	57,686	50,139
Ankara	106,149	44,661	44,507	53,957	44,502
Aydýn	19,395	19,710	19,395	20,766	19,395
Aleppo	106,289	37,031	35,104	49,486	35,104
Afýón Karahýsar	20,448	7,498	7,437	7,448	8,488
Býtlýs	119,132	114,704	114,704	119,132	114,704
Beyrut	1,188	1,224	1,118	5,288	5,295
Bursa	96,698	59,038	58,921	61,911	58,921
Bolu	2,961	3,022	2,961	*****	2,961
Eskýshehýr	****	8,620	8,276	8,807	8,276
Karesý	****	8,663	8,544	8,704	8,544
Kutahýa	****	4,023	3,190	4,548	3,910
Kayserý	48,669	47,974	48,659	52,192	48,659
Marash	27,842	27,306	28,842	38,433	27,842
Kastamonu	8,959	9,052	8,959	8,959	8,959
Erzurum	136,618	125,657	125,657	136,618	125,657
Dýyarbekýr	73,226	56,166	55,890	73,226	55,890
Sývas	151,674	141,000	143,406	151,674	143,406
Trabzon	68,813	37,549	37,549	40,237	37,549
Konya	19,560	13,078	12,971	13,225	12,971
Mamuretýlazýz	87,864	70,060	76,070	87,864	76,070
Van	67,792	67,792	67,792	67,702	67,792
Urfa	*****	15,161	15,161	18,370	15,161
Izmýt	57,789	56,115	55,403	57,789	55,403
Nýgde	****	4,939	4,890	5,705	4,890
Icel	****	350	***	341	341
Syrýa	****	*****	*****	2,533	413
Zor	63	67			
Istanbul	80,000	72,962			
TOTAL	1,294,851	1,256,000	1,294,851	1,294,851	1,294,851

Esat, a Turkish historian. Uras was a former Turkish secret agent. His book, "Tarihte Ermeniler ve Ermeni Meselesi", Ankara, 1950, pp.143-144. is a major enterprise to trace the evolution of the Armenian Question to its historical origins, to minimize the responsibility of Abdul Hamit's regime in the outbreak of the massacres of that period and altogether blame the Armenian revolutionaries for the misfortunes falling on the Armenian population during the reign of Abdul Hamit and later during World War I." Esat Uras's history of Armenians has been described as a "pseudohistory" by a professional English historian.

4. Kemal Karpat, a sociologist but a poor statistician has reported Armenian population figures in his book "Ottoman Population 1830-1914". USA

1985. pp. 170-188.

5. Kamuran Gürün, a former Turkish diplomat who passed away in 1984. His book is an elaborate attempt to deny any Turkish plan of extermination of the Armenians. According to Gurun, "...wartime losses are entirely attributed to the poor management of the "relocation" scheme of Kurdish excesses and Armenian provocations through insurgency..." The Armenian File: The Myth of Innocence exposed." New York, 1985, pp. 95-96. (The book was printed in 1985, after he died in 1984).

Armenian Population Figures Given by Various Turkish Wriers

The following table presents the Armenian population figures for Armenians in 1914 reported by Turkish authors mentioned above. Please note the closeness of the numbers proving one more time that they all used the same source, namely Refat's official government figures reported in 1919. (See below table).

The Armenian population figures reported by the Turkish authors mentioned above are about one million and three hundred thousand. This number has been challenged by Armenian authors. In the following section I will present the argument that the Armenians were much more than the figures presented by the above mentioned Turkish writers. I will also support my argument by providing information about Armenian population figures.

In 1972, the Armenian Review published the results of my extensive study on the Armenian population figures demonstrating clearly that there were at least two and a half million Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire before the Genocide of 1915. See "An

Continued on page 4

The Myth of Tallat Pasha's Black Book Documents

Continued from page 1

Inquiry into the Statistics of the Turkish Genocide of the Armenians 1915-1918, Winter 1972, Vol.XXV, No.4-100. pp.3-44."

I came to this conclusion by doing a retroactive census of all Armenians living in 4,060 localities, including cities, towns and villages where Armenians lived in 1914. The results of my research indicate clearly that "Turkish official sources on the number of Armenians, except for the census of 1844, are totally inaccurate."

The results of my study are supported by Krikor Zohrab who used taxation figures as given by the Ottoman government, and came to a similar conclusion as mine, that is, Armenians were far more in number than reported by the Sultan's government. (Marcel Lear, La Question Armenienne a la Lumiere Des Documents,) Paris 1913 pp.60-63) [Zohrab wrote in French, using the pen name M. Lear]

Justin McCarthy's ignorance about Armenian Demography

The findings of my study about the total number of Armenians being two and a half million in the Ottoman Empire in 1914, have been criticized by McCarthy, in his book Muslims and Minorities New York1983, page 81.

McCarthy must not have had the opportunity to consult the 75,000 pages of Armenian documentation about Armenians living in Turkey in 1914, as recorded in the Histories of Armenian Communities in Turkey. He does not know Armenian to do this task. (Interested readers may consult my article "Histories of Armenian Communities in Turkey" The Armenian Review, 1980, pp89-96. or the Armenian Observer, March 20, 2002.)

Official Ottoman Population Figures for Armenians Were Manipulated, thus not Reliable! Three Turkish writers' Views

My affirmation that the Ottoman Government deliberately reduced the total population number of Armenians after 1878, right after the Berlin conference, has been confirmed by three reliable Turkish sources:

1. Husein Kadri states that there was deliberate dishonesty in compiling official Armenian population figures. To quote him, "During the reign of Abdul Hamid II, we lowered the population figures of the Armenians. By the order of Abdul Hamid, the number of Armenians deliberately had been put in low figures"

Husein Kazim Kadri, Balkanlardan Hijaza; Imperatorluk Tasfiyesi.10 Temmuz Inkilabi ve Netayici (From Balkans to Hejaz: The Liquidation of the Empire. The July 10/23 Revolution: Istanbul, Pinar 1992, pp.126-133.

2. Alaeddin Cetin and Ramazan Yildiz in their book Sultan II Abdul Hamid Han, Devlet ve Memleket Geruslerim, state clearly that in 1895, Sultan Abdul Hamid rejected the 900,000 figure for the total number of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, as being exaggerated. (Sultan II Abdul Hamid Han, Devlet ve Memleket Geruslerim, Istanbul 1976, page 158)



3. Cevdet Kucuk, is a third Turkish author to confirm that the Ottoman Government deliberately reduced the number of Armenians. He writes that the Sultan allegedly stated that the total Armenian population never exceeded 459,000.

(See The Armenian Population in Anatolia in the Nineteenth Century, translated from Turkish by H.Umune, in The Eastern Question, Imperialism and the Armenian Community, (Ankara, Institute for the Study of Turkish Culture, 1987, p.79.)

Conclusion:

The arguments made above and the accompanying evidence support the conclusion that the total number of Armenians in 1914, as given by Turkish writers cited above, including the most recent figures revealed in Talaat's Black Book are actually at least fifty percent (50%) less than the actual number of Armenians, because of manipulation of the total census figures on the order of Sultan Abdul Hamid and other census officials.

Let me give two examples of actual figures about Aintab and Van Vilayet.

1. Aintab (Gaziantep)

a. Kemal Karpat, opus cited, page 176, gives the total figure for the city of Aintab as 19,494 Armenians. The fact that this number is incorrect is supported by Armenian and modern Turkish sources. Thus, the actual number of Armenians was around 30,000. (S. Karayan, Armenian Review, page 28. Also, my second article titled "On the Number of Armenians in Aintab in 1914" "Armenian History of Aintab," vol.3, ed. Yervant Babayan, Los Angeles, California, 1995, pp.11-19")

Modern Turkish sources support my findings that there were 30,000 Armenians in 1914, in Aintab. The most recent book about Aintab, by Ughurol Barlas, a Turkish writer, states that the total population of Aintab in 1914 was 82,538 persons, of which 51,369 were Turks, 30,076 were Armenians, 817 were Jews. Ughurol Barlas" Gaziantep Tip Facultesi Tarihi ve Azinlik Okullari[History of the Medical School of Gaziantep and the schools of Minorities] 1971, p.13. Barlas

b. A second Turkish writer, Hulusi Yetkin, in his "Gaziantep Tarihi ve Davalari(1968)" p.39 gives the number of Armenians of Aintab in 1914 as 30,000. Thus we see that the information given as official population figure for Armenians was 40-50% less than

actual number of Armenians.

2. Van Vilayet.

As seen in the table above, the Ottoman figure for the Armenian population of Van in 1914 are about all the same, as reported by various authors.

Kemal Karpat, op.cit. p 182, gives 67,792 Armenians; Talaat's figure is 67,672: Official Ottoman figure is again the same 67,672:

Esat Uras's figure is again the same 67,672,: K.Gurun's is almost the same 67,702 persons. There is no doubt that the figures have the same source, namely the official Ottoman figures for 1914, as published by Refet, the director of Civil Registration in Istanbul, mentioned above.

The correct figure for population of Armenians in Van Vilayet in 1914 was 119,093. Thus the official Ottoman figure is 51,301 persons or 45 % less than the more accurate and realistic Armenian figures based on my research.

I presented my research paper, "Demography of Van Province" at UCLA, during the 1997 conference on the Historic Cities and Provinces Series, organized by Professor Richard Hovannisian. This presentation later on, in the year 2000, was included in the proceedings of the conference entitled "ARMENIAN VAN/VASPURAGAN, edited by Professor Hovannisian.

This study proves , undoubtedly that the population figures for Armenians as given by the Ottoman government was at least 45 % less than the actual figures. Thus the total of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire was not anywhere near 1,250,00 Armenians, but at least 2,300,000 persons.

Talaat's so called Black book "The Remaining Documents of Talaat

Pasha" does not give anything new, as far as Armenian population figures in Turkey in 1914. It is a repetition of population figures, manipulated and ordered by Sultan Hamid, as mentioned above.

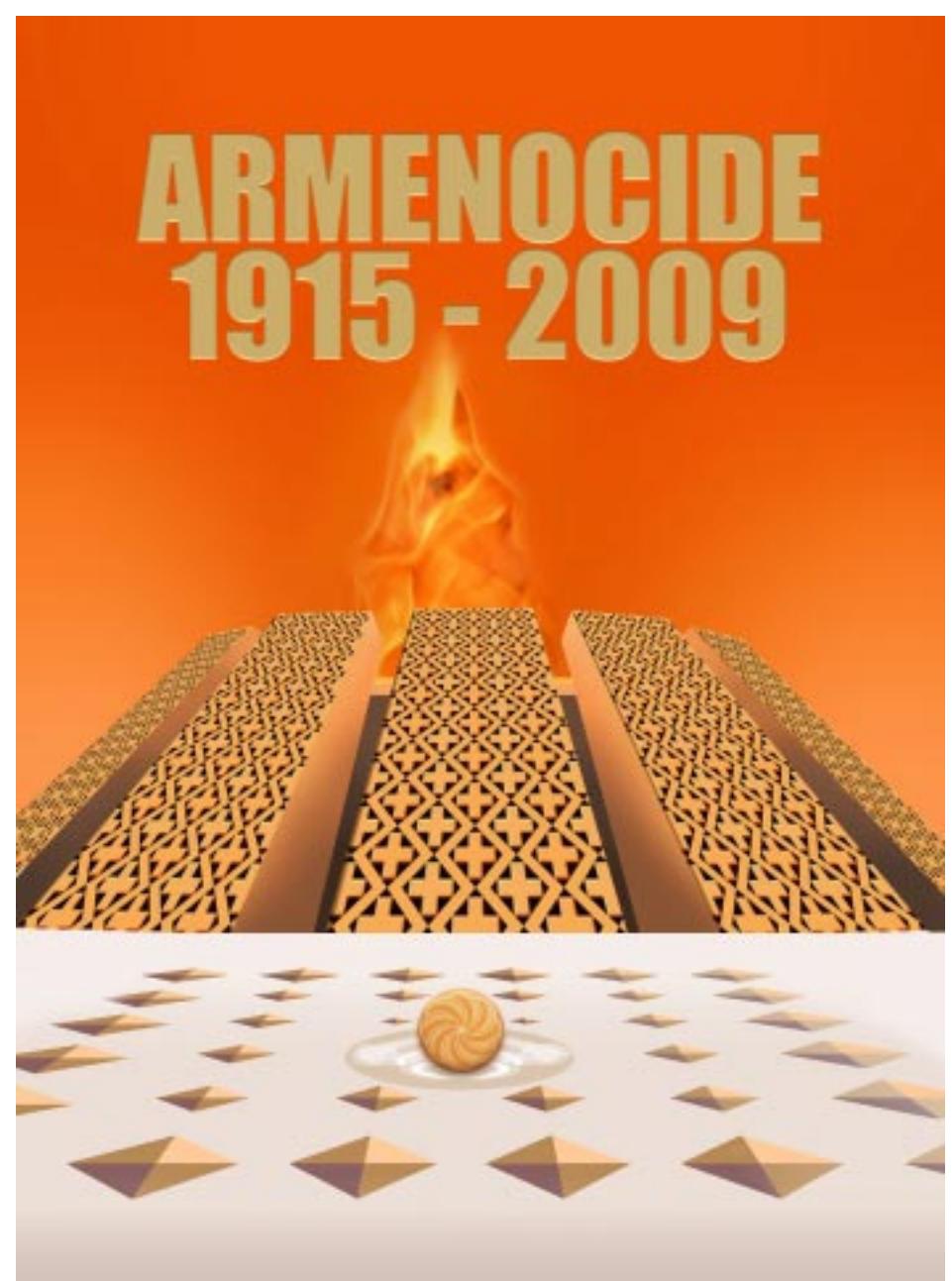
As far as the percentages of Armenian population that disappeared, as given in this book, it does not add anything new to the number of Armenians lost during the Genocide.

The total number of Armenians killed from 1914-1923 by the Ottoman government by various methods mentioned above adds up to 1,750,000 persons. out of 2,500,00 persons. (72% of the population killed by genocide)

It is often said or written that the Ottoman Government committed the first Genocide in the 20th century. The statement should be modified and corrected as follows : "Although many races in history have disappeared because of malnutrition, epidemics or being exposed to diseases for the first time, religious and racial intolerance, the Turkish genocide is the first in all human history, that a government sits down and decides to eliminated a nation –the Armenians.No other nation in history has decided to get rid of another nation prior to 20th century.

Talaat's telegraphs enumerating the number of Armenians displaced or massacred during 1915-1917, in various vilayets or sanjaks of Turkey can be found in the book " Armenians in Ottoman Documents, 1915-1920" published by Turkish Republic, Prime Ministry, General Directorate of State Archives, Ankara, 1955.

I have reviewed this book in the Armenian Observer, July 29, 1998: in Nor Gyank, Aug.6, and 13, 1998.



The Drama of Life and Death: A Series of Photos Depicting the Armenian Genocide



The Armenian Genocide documented with hundreds of photos that clearly represent human tragedy, deprivation, humiliation and the raw struggle for life. This photo series is also a stern argument against Turkish denial.

These four photos depicted in several editions, stand out in the series. Research conducted at the AGMI uncovered how these photos were taken by the same photographer, in the same place. They represent the last agonizing stages of Armenian deportees exiled in 1915. The originals of the photos are kept in the repository of the order of Mkhitarian monks on St. Lazarus Island in Venice, Italy and were first published in a volume "Chemin de la Croix. Quelque tableaux de dernier episode du grand drame" prepared for the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. They appeared in Venice after being confiscated from Turkish prisoners of war by an English officer in Aleppo, Syria and were taken to Egypt. From Egypt, they were brought to Mkhitarian order.

Six persons are depicted in these photos, four of them are children. The girl with head scarf stands out, as she is presented at all four photos. The story of her life and death is fixed in these photos. The little boy is also

depicted in all four photos besides the girl. He is in the middle of the first photo.

The backgrounds of the first, second and forth photos are obviously the same, which allows us to state that the photos were taken at the same place- in the yard of a house. The plant has seen in the second and forth photos looks like a palm, therefore we suppose these photos were taken in Mesopotamia, modern day Iraq.

Six completely exhausted and half naked people are depicted in the first photo (top left). The same six people are depicted in the second (top right) and third photos (bottom left). Two women, the eldest of group, are sitting against the wall in the background. One of them dons a head scarf but the other is half-naked. Two of the children are sitting next to the woman with head scarf, while the other two are in front of the half-naked woman.

A man appears in the second photo. He is most probably a Turkish official, taunting the starving Armenian children with bread. Very evidently, the most exhausted person is the girl with head scarf, who from her prone position is raising her hand to the bread.

In the third photo, refugees sitting against a wall are cooking some-

thing in a pan. In this photo the girl with head scarf isn't able to move and is exhausting the last minutes of her remaining life.

In the forth photo (bottom right) the girl with head scarf is lying in the stretcher. She must already be dead. The young girl and the boy carrying the stretcher appear in these photos for the first time. Taking into consid-

eration the fact that they are dressed, we can suppose that they are a new group of Armenian deportees. A little boy with fez is lying behind the boy carrying the stretcher. Perhaps he is already dead. A boy in a shirt is sitting at the window in the last photo is the only one survived from the group of deported Armenians depicted in the first photo.

Congressman Ed Royce Calls for Passage of Genocide Resolution President Obama Should Make Good on His Promise

WASHINGTON D.C. -- At the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues' Armenian Genocide Observance, Rep. Ed Royce (R-CA) issued the following statement:

"It is far past time when the United States Congress should go on record officially recognizing the Armenian Genocide. As a State Senator, with the help of Governor George Deukmejian, I authored the first resolution recognizing the Armenian genocide, which passed the California Legislature. In Congress, George Radanovich, Jim Rogan and myself, along with bipartisan support, were able to successfully pass the first Armenian Genocide Resolution through the foreign affairs committee. Later, Adam Schiff, with the support of myself and others, was able to do the same."

But, regardless of whether the President was Bill Clinton or George Bush, the impact of the Government of Turkey's protests has had the same effect. The Genocide Resolution, which we have passed through the Foreign Affairs Committee, has consistently been checkmated by the Government of Turkey. Last Congress, Speaker Pelosi stopped the resolution.

And as this anniversary comes, we eagerly await President Obama's speech. As a Senator he had a strong record on the subject, and while campaigning, he promised to recognize the genocide. While in Turkey, President Obama passed the buck, saying that "this is really about how the Turkish and Armenian people deal with the past." He botched it, especially considering he had the world's ear. April 24th will offer another perfect opportunity. President Obama has a redo on Friday to make good on his promise.

To the critics who say that we should not dwell on history, I say it's much harder to get tomorrow right if we get yesterday wrong. The world's strength to oppose killing today is made greater by accountability, for actions present, but also past. It's weakened by denial of accountability of past acts. Not recognizing the Armenian genocide, as such, does just that."

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Online Exhibition

Adana Massacres 1909: Unknown Scenes of the Tragedy

The Adana Massacre was the second series of large-scale massacres of Armenians to break out in the Ottoman Empire. The atrocities committed in the province of Adana in April 1909 coincided with the counter-revolution staged by supporters of Sultan Abdul Hamid (Abdul-Hamid) II (1876-1909) who had been forced to restore the Ottoman Constitution as a result of

nians organized a successful defense. Hadjin (Hajen in Armenian) in the Cilician Mountains withstood a siege, while the 10,000 Armenians of Doryol (Chorkmarzban in Armenian) held off 7,000 Turks who had surrounded their town and cut off its water supply.

The intensity of the carnage prompted the government to open an investigation, but the failure to pros-

tional government, the specter of mass violence was reintroduced as a mechanism of state power.

Two commissions were set up after the massacres. One of them was formed by the Ottoman Parliament (members of the commission were Hayk Papikyan, Harutyun Mostichyan, Yusuf Kemal, Fayid Bey), the second was formed by the Armenian Patriarch

Armenians was equal to 20 million Turkish Liras. 24 churches, 16 schools, 232 houses, 30 hotels, 2 plants, 1429 cottages, 253 farms, 523 shops, 23 mills and many other public buildings were burnt.

The Young Turks launched formal investigation trying to evade the responsibility for the massacres. However the organizers and the figures



Ruined houses in Armenian district of Adana

the 1908 Young Turk Revolution led by the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP). A prosperous region on the Mediterranean coast encompassing the old principality of Cilicia, once an independent Armenian state between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, the province of Adana had been spared the 1890s massacres. The disturbances were most severe in the city of Adana where a reported 4,437 Armenian dwellings were torched, resulting in the razing of nearly half the town and prompting some to describe the resulting inferno as a "holocaust." The outbreaks spread throughout the district and an estimated 30,000 Armenians were reported killed. While attempts at resistance in Adana proved futile, and Armenians in smaller outlying villages were brutally slaughtered, two towns inhabited mostly by Arme-

nians dashed Armenian expectations of liberal reforms by the new regime. The reactionary elements of the Ottoman Empire were suspected of instigating the massacres to discredit the CUP, but the Young Turks were also implicated. The Adana Massacre exposed the twin composition of the Young Turk Movement, which consisted of both liberal and radical nationalist elements. It also demonstrated the convergent interests of the nationalists with the reactionary and conservative elements of Ottoman state in their policies toward a progressive-minded minority. For the Young Turks, the Adana Massacre proved a rehearsal for gauging the depth of Turkish animosity in the Ottoman Empire toward Christian minorities and for testing their skills in marshaling those forces for political ends. Despite the restoration of a constitu-



Armenian survivors of the Adana massacres

of Constantinople. The commissions investigated the causes and consequences of massacres and submitted the official reports. In those reports the Governor Jevad Bey, the Commander Mustafa Remzi Pasha and the local authorities that implemented their orders at the local levels, were mentioned as responsible for massacres. The investigations revealed that more than 30,000 Armenians fell victim to massacres. The total damage of the

responsible for the massacres remained unpunished.

The original photos included in the on line exhibition are from the recently found collection comprising more than 70 mostly unpublished pictures taken in April and May of 1909 in Adana and it's contiguous districts.

Adapted from:
'Adana Massacre'
by Rouben Paul Adalian
'Encyclopedia of genocide'

Supervisor Michael Antonovich Recognizes "Day of Remembrance for the Armenian Genocide"



LOS ANGLES COUNTY -- At the Board of Supervisors meeting on April 21, 2009, Los Angeles County Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich presented a scroll to members of the Armenian community in recognition of the passage of his motion proclaiming April 24, 2009 as "Day of Remembrance for the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923" throughout Los Angeles County.

"Los Angeles County is home to the largest population of Armenians in the United States, and they have enriched our County through their leadership in the fields of business, agriculture, academia, medicine, government and the arts," said Antonovich.

On April 24, 1915, the Turkish government began the systematic extermination of the Armenian community. Religious, political and intellectual Armenian leaders were among the 1.5 million victims who were arrested and murdered.

"Due to this horrible tragedy, the Armenian community is committed to ensuring that those who have died due to human rights atrocities are never forgotten," said Antonovich. "By consistently remembering and openly condemning the atrocities committed against the Armenians, Los Angeles County demonstrates its sensitivity to the need for constant vigilance to prevent similar events in the future."

Online Exhibit:

ADANA 1909

Online exhibition

Impact of World War II on Armenian-American Identity to be Discussed in NAASR Lecture

Gregory Aftandilian, author and consultant on Middle East affairs, will give a lecture entitled "The Impact of World War II on Second-Generation Armenian-American Identity," on Thursday, May 14, at 8:00 p.m., at the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research (NAASR) Center, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, MA.

Aftandilian, a member of the NAASR Board of Directors since 2004, has previously worked at the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the U.S. Department of State. A recognized expert on Middle East affairs, he is the author of two books: Egypt's Bid for Arab Leadership: Implications for U.S. Policy and Armenia: Vision of a Republic: The Independence Lobby in America, 1918-1927. He holds degrees from Dartmouth College, the University of Chicago, and the London School of Economics.

A Defining Era

Sociologists and historians have long considered World War II a watershed period for millions of ethnic Americans. A 1970s study stated that "The war afforded a way of openly affirming (and asserting through proof) that one was American" and children of recent immigrants "outdid themselves and sought to outdo everyone else" in being "more American than the Americans."

Through research interviewing Armenian-American World War II veterans, studying the letters they wrote to their families and to the Armenian-American newspapers, and reading the anthologies on Armenian-American service men and women, Gregory Aftandilian applied the earlier studies on

ethnic Americans in general to the Armenian-American second generation experience in particular.

By and large, the Armenian-Americans who served in the military during World War II were the sons and daughters of genocide-survivor immigrants, and grew up in tight-knit ethnic enclaves in the cities of the East Coast or Midwest or on farms or in "Armenian Town" in Fresno. Their parents were mostly laborers or farmers, eking out a meager living to the best of their abilities given the language barriers and social discrimination they faced, and tried to instill a sense of ethnic solidarity and pride in their children. Outside of their neighborhoods, many encountered an unfriendly world where they were demeaned as "foreigners."

For many of these second-generation Armenian-Americans, the war was a defining life experience that not only enhanced their American identity but also their Armenian identity, as the conflict made them more conscious of their parents' suffering as genocide survivors and brought these soldiers into contact with the worldwide Armenian diaspora.

Admission to the event is free (donations appreciated). The NAASR Bookstore will open at 7:30 p.m. The NAASR Center is located opposite the First Armenian Church and next to the U.S. Post Office. Ample parking is available around the building and in adjacent areas. The lecture will begin promptly at 8:00 p.m.

More information about the lecture is available by calling 617-489-1610, faxing 617-484-1759, e-mailing hq@naasr.org, or writing to NAASR, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, MA 02478.

Armenian Alto Saxophonist Wins Over USAudiences

WASHINGTON, DC -- The profusion of young musical talent from Armenia has become increasingly evident in the United States as it did once again on Sunday, March 29 in a concert offered under the auspices of St. Mary Armenian Apostolic church of Washington, DC.

Hayrapet Arakelyan, performing on the alto saxophone, electrified the audience with a program of classical music that brought young and old to their feet and filled the beautiful sanctuary of St. Elizabeth R. C. Church of Rockville, MD with enthusiastic applause and shouts of Bravo after every number on the hour-long program...

Accompanied by Lolita Poghosyan, herself an accomplished pianist and, incidentally, the soloist's mother, seventeen year old Hayrapet performed a program of music which featured familiar works by George Bizet, Darius Milhaud and George Gershwin and lesser-known composers. Music written for the alto saxophone is exceedingly rare and saxophonists must rely on transcriptions of works for other instruments. Three of these proved to be the highlights of the concert: Bizet's melodious L'Arlesienne Suite, Milhaud's Scaramouche, and Gershwin's captivating Rhapsody in Blue. Every one of them was received with a standing ovation.

This was not Hayrapet's first exposure to American-Armenians. In 2003 he had come to Washington with the musical group known as "New Names from Armenia" introduced by Mrs. Sylva Mekinian. She has facilitated the exposure of many such talented youth in European cities, in the Middle East and in the United States as well as in Armenia. Hayrapet was only eleven years old but already brimming with talent. Last year he performed twice, in San Francisco and Los Angeles. In recent weeks, however, he achieved the acme of his still young career when he was invited to perform in New York's Carnegie Hall with the Juilliard Orchestra, which took place on March 22 of this year. At that concert he performed a suite by



Hayrapet Arakelyan

Roberto Molinelli for orchestra and, remarkably, for three saxophones—soprano, alto and tenor. It was virtuoso performance which held the Carnegie Hall audience in thrall.

Soon after the Washington debut he was recruited to study in the Cologne College of Music in Germany with full scholarship. The finances for his stay in Germany are generously subsidized by Mr. & Mrs. Edward & Roseann Alexander of Bethesda, MD and their children. The Alexanders' devotion to the arts and their sponsorship of the young talents, especially someone like Hayrapet, is indeed providential and commendable.

Since 2006 Hayrapet has been winning top honors in competitions throughout Europe and the Middle East. He will reach yet another pinnacle later this year when he performs in the famed Philharmonie in Berlin.

The Voice of America's Armenian television branch interviewed Hayrapet after the concert, parts of which had also been video-taped, so that audiences in Armenia will be able to experience the acclaim with which he has been received in the United States. We are sure that we shall hear more about this young man's successes in the musical world.

Governor Schwarzenegger Proclaims Armenian Genocide Remembrance Week

Continued from page 1

from their homeland.

Those who escaped death had to flee, and many of them settled right here in California. They and their descendants have become leaders in all walks of life and have made extraordinary contributions to our state. While their presence has been and continues to be a great blessing to California, it also reminds us of the incredible evils that brought them far from their ancestral homes.

Four years ago I signed a bill that permanently recognized the Days of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide. This week, we honor that commitment as we stand with our Armenian friends and neighbors here and across

the world in remembering and acknowledging the genocide, the families it destroyed and the history it changed. We do not like to recall such sorrows, but we must, so that we can learn from history and renew our efforts to make sure nothing like this ever happens again.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor of the State of California, do hereby proclaim April 19-26, 2009, as "Days of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 13th day of April 2009.

ARNOLDSCHWARZENEGGER
Governor of California

ARMENIAN MOMS & DAUGHTERS

PRESENTS

6th ANNUAL WALK OF LOVE

REVOLN WALK FOR WOMEN'S CANCERS

Los Angeles' Biggest Fundraiser for Women's Cancers

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 2009

LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM

Register online at www.revlonrunwalk.com
or contact Armenian Moms & Daughters Hotline
at (818) 444-5192

or write to us via e-mail at eilesq@aol.com

Registration Fee: \$30.00 directly to Revlon Walk

When registering, please mark TEAM NO. 813 to identify
ARMENIAN MOMS & DAUGHTERS

**There will be several meeting places designated
throughout Los Angeles County for
bus transportation to the Starting Line**

When you Register, Transportation Information will be
provided by your team captains
Eileen Keusseyan & Alice Chakrian

REMEMBER TO REGISTER NOW FOR THIS WORTHY CAUSE!

**Walk starts at 8:00 a.m., with Celebrity
Opening Ceremonies!**

ՀԱՅ ԼԵԶՈՒՆ ՈՒ ԺԱՌԱՎՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ ՎՏԱՆԳԻ ՄԷՋ ԵՆ

ՍՓիհոքի ՀԱՄԱՅՆՔՆԵՐԸ ԱՆՀԵՏԱՑՈՒՄԻ Կ'ԱՌԱՋՆՈՐԴՈՒԻՆ ԵՐԲ ԴՊՐՈՑՆԵՐ ԳՈՅՉՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԶՈՒՆԵՆԱՆ

Հայ լեզուն մշակոյթը եւ պատմութիւնը անհետացումի անմիջական վտանգի ներքեւ կը գտնուին երբ միջոցներ ձեռք չեն առնուիր ապահովելու վերապրումը եւ զարգացումը Սփիհոքի հայ համայնքներուն՝ աշխարհի տարածքին:

Հայաստանի երիտասարդ Հանրապետութիւնը պէտք ոնի զօրաւոր Սփիհոքի մը, առանց որուն ան չի կրնար գոյատել:

Միակ միջոցը ներկայ եւ ապագայ հայ սերունդներուն ազգային ինքնութիւնը պահելու՝ գոյութիւնն է դպրոցներու ուր հայ աղջիկներ ու տղար գիտակցին իրենց մարդկային իրաւունքներուն ու դաստիարակութիւնն՝ ապահովելու համար գոյերթը և զարգացումը իրենց համայնքներուն:

Այս տեսակ կրթարան մըն է Կիարոսի Մելքոնեան Հաստատութիւնը, որ անարդարօրէն փակումաւ Հայկական Բարեգործական Ընդհանուր Սիոնիքան (Հ.Բ.Ը.Ը.) Կեղրոնական Վարչութեան կողմէ Երուայի, Սիջին Արեւելի և աշխարհի զամազան վայրերու ներկայ եւ ապագայ հայ սերունդները զրկուեցան իրենց սեփական լեզուով իրենց ժառանգութիւնը ձանչնալու մարդկային արդար իրաւունքն:

Միացեք Համաշխարհային այս Ստորագրահաւաքին՝ դիմելու Կիարոսի Հանրապետութեան Կառավարութեան՝ որ համոզէ Հ.Բ.Ը.Ը.ի Կեղրոնական Վարչութիւնը, որպէսզի այս վերջինը հաւանի պատմական Մելքոնեան Կրթական Հաստատութիւնը վերաբանալու նոր տեսիլքով մը՝ գալիք սերունդներուն համար, իր ներկայ վայրին, Նիկոսիոյ մէջ:

ՍՏՈՐԱԳՐԱՀԱՄԱՐ՝ ՎԵՐԱԲԱՆԱԼՈՒ ՄԵԼՔՈՆԵԱՆ ԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՍՏԱՏՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ ՆԻԿՈՍԻՈՅ ՄԷՋ, ԿԻՄՈՍ

Մենք ստորագրահաւաքի մասնակիցներս կ'առարկենք Կիարոսի Մելքոնեան Կրթական Հաստատութեան փակումն, և կը փախարինը զայն տեսնել վերաբանած իր ներկայ տարածքին վրայ, իբրև ուսման երկրորդական մակարդակով կրթարան մը՝ ծառայելու Երուական Սիոնիքան և յշակայ վայրերու բոլոր հայերուն:

Մենք կը գիտակցինք այն կենսական դերին որ ունեած է Հաստատութիւնը անցնող 80 տարիներուն՝ պահպանելով ու զարգացնելով հայ լեզուն, մշակոյթը եւ պատմութիւնը և պաշտպանելով հայ ինքնութիւնը ամենուրեք:

Իբրև միակ հաստատութիւնը իր տեսակին մէջ, որ հայ ուսանողները կ'ապահովէ իրենց ուրոյն ժառանգութեան վրայ խարսխուած կրթութեամբ մը եւ օրէնքով պաշտպանուած սեփական լեզուով, մենք կը խնդրենք որ միջոցներ ձեռք առնուին ապահովելու անոր պահպանուածը: Կը խնդրենք որ Հաստատութեան հիմնադիր ու բարերար Գրիգոր և Կարապետ Մելքոնեանի փափաթետրը յարգուին: Մենք կը խնդրենք որ այս տարածքը մայ պատմա-մշակութային Ազգային ժառանգութեան վայր՝ ինչպէս յայտարարուած է Կիարոսի Հանրապետութեան անձնութեանութեան հրամանազորը:

Կը խնդրենք որ պաշտպանեք աշխարհասփիս հայերա մշակոյթը ու ինքնութիւնը՝ երաշխատրելով որ վերաբանի կրթութեան այս մած կեղունը և առիթը տրուի որ ան ծաղկի և բարգասահի և իրուն բարգասահին հայորդիներու ապագայ սերունդները ամենուրեք:



- Մելքոնեան Կրթական Հաստատութիւնը հիմնացաւ 1926ին առաջական Կիարոսի մէջ իբրև մը հայութեան Յնդասպանութեան հայրենար միացութեամբ: Այս գիտակցութեամբ, պատմական շնորհը անձնութեանի յայտաբարուած են Կիարոսի Հանրապետութեան կողմէ իբրև Կոչիին ազգային ժուռանութեան մէկ մասը:
- Ոքքը կողմէ անձնած ծառեր կը ներկայացնեն սիմեայի բարգասահու հայերական համայնքները: Այս պատմառու է որ Կիարոսի Հանրապետութիւնը՝ Հաստատութիւնը կը ներսէ «պաշտպանեա» պատմական վայր՝ իբրև յուրիդիկանից վերաբանուի և լուսի:
- Հազարար հայեր որոնք անցան Մելքոնեանի ուժազուար դիմունի իրենց համայնքներին ներս, դառնալով առաջնորդներ իրենց ասպարեզներուն մէջ և առարկեած հայ մշակոյթին, կրթութեան, իզումի ու ազգային ինքնութեան զարգացման:
- Մելքոնեանի շրաբնաբարուներ իրենց որոնք հայութիւն առնուի առաջնորդ դիմուն գրակալարուած, պատմաներու գիտութեան և առաջարական ասպարեզներու մէջ:
- Մելքոնեան Հաստատութիւնը հասցեցած է հազարար ուսմանուներ և ուսուցիչներ որոնք իբրև Բարեկամացութեան Հասպաններ՝ Կիարոսի ժողովութեան այլոք պարագար կը պաշտպաննեն, որպէսզի իրասացի լուծու մը գտնէ Կոչիին Հարցը:



ՄԻԱՅԵՔ ՍՏՈՐԱԳՐԱՀԱՄԱՐԻ

ՓՐԿԵԼՈՒ, ՎԵՐԱԲԱՆԱԼՈՒ ՄԵԼՔՈՆԵԱՆ ԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՍՏԱՏՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ

ՍՏՈՐԱԳՐԱՀԱՄԱՐԻ ԿԱՅՐԵԶԸ ՀԵՏԵՒԵԱ ՀԱՍՑԵՐՆ՝ www.midk.org.am

